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Remarks on the genus *Woznessenskia* (Orthoptera, Gryllacrididae) with three new species from China

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Abstract

In the paper, three new species of the genus *Woznessenskia* Gorochov, 2002 are reported from China, i.e. *W. truncatoprocera* **sp. nov.**, *W. dentata* **sp. nov.** and *W. dulongjianga* **sp. nov.**, while the females of *W. brevisa* Guo & Shi, 2011 and *W. bimacula* Guo & Shi, 2011 are described for the first time. In addition, we provide diagnostic morphological images of all aforementioned specimens with photographs of *W. arcoida* Guo & Shi, 2011, *W. incurva* Shi, Zhu & Wang, 2022 and *W. lianhua* Zhang, Hu & He, 2024.

Key Words

Gryllacrididae, *Woznessenskia*, new species, China

Introduction

The genus *Woznessenskia* was established by Gorochov in 2002 with *W. finitima* Gorochov, 2002 designated as the type species. In addition, Gorochov described *W. deminuta* Gorochov, 2002 and *W. arcuata* Gorochov, 2002 and transferred the species *Borneogryllacris curvicauda* Bey-Bienko, 1962 to the genus *Woznessenskia*.

Guo and Shi (2011) reported three new species from China, i.e. *W. bimacula* Guo & Shi, 2011, *W. brevisa* Guo & Shi, 2011 and *W. arcoida* Guo & Shi, 2011. Ingrisch (2018) described two new species, i.e. *W. ampliata* Ingrisch, 2018 and *W. bavi* Ingrisch, 2018 from Vietnam. Shi et al. (2022) identified four new species, i.e. *W. incurva* Shi, Zhu & Wang, 2022, *W. procera* Shi, Zhu & Wang, 2022, *W. truncata* Shi, Zhu & Wang, 2022 and *W. combina* Shi, Zhu & Wang, 2022 from China. Zhang et al. (2024) reported one new species, i.e. *W. lianhua* Zhang, Hu & He, 2024 from China.

Up to now, the genus *Woznessenskia* Gorochov, 2002 includes 14 species, which are distributed in China and Vietnam, nine species of which occur in China (Guangdong, Hainan, Guangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan and Xizang).

This paper reports three new species of *Woznessenskia* Gorochov, 2002 from China, the females of *W. brevisa* Guo & Shi, 2011 and *W. bimacula* Guo & Shi, 2011 being described for the first time.

Material and methods

In China, the family Gryllacrididae is primarily distributed in southern regions. Their peak emergence period occurs from July to August so that we collected them during this time. Collection methods include sweep-netting during daytime, while at night, we use headlamps to locate them. Alternatively, light traps can be employed to capture them, based on their phototaxis. Specimens are preserved in 95% ethanol.

The specimens were studied and compared using a Nikon-SMZ-1500 stereomicroscope. Morphological images were taken using Leica M205A digital imaging system. The photos were edited using Adobe Photoshop CC 2019. Measurements of specimens were done using Vernier calipers. All specimens examined are deposited in the Museum of Hebei University (HBU), China.

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The following conventions were adopted: body length — distance from apex of fastigium verticis to posterior margin of ninth abdominal tergite in the mid-line; pronotum length — distance from anterior to posterior margins of pronotum in the mid-line; tegmen length — distance from base of tegmen to the apex; hind femur length — distance from base of hind femur to apex of genicular lobe; ovipositor length — distance from base of subgenital plate to apex of ovipositor.

The nomenclature and abbreviations of tegminal venation follow Ingrisch (2018): R radius, RS radius sector (or radius posterior), M media, MA media anterior, MP media posterior, Cu cubitus, CuA cubitus anterior, CuP cubitus posterior.

Results and discussion

Woznessenskia truncatoprocera sp. nov.

https://zoobank.org/70BA124A-0BE8-4099-AE7F-9EC7EA17A236

Figs 1, 10A,B

Chinese name 截突维蟋螽

Type material. ***Holotype.*** CHINA • ♂; "Yunnan, Jinghong, Jinuoshan [云南景洪基诺山]; 10 Jun 2023; Jie Su leg.; HBU".

Diagnosis. Male. This new species resembles *W. truncata* Shi, Zhu & Wang, 2022, but it differs from the latter in: apical areas of male tenth abdominal tergite distinctly incurved, lateral margins parallel, apices truncate, bearing more fine teeth (Fig. 1D, G–I); pronotum with black stripe along entire margin, remaining portion concolorous with body (Fig. 1C). **Female.** Unknown.

Description (Based on holotype). **Male.** Body large.

Head. Face slightly short, narrow oval; fastigium verticis slightly broader than antennal scape. Eyes ovoid, slightly protruding forward and outward; ocelli indistinct, oval and small (Fig. 1A, B).

Thorax. Pronotum broad, anterior margin slightly protruding forward while posterior margin straight (Fig. 1B, C). Lateral areas of second and third abdominal tergites each with 2 rows of stridulatory pegs.

Tegmina and wings. Wings elongate, surpassing apex of stretched hind tibia. Tegmen: R releases Rs near the middle, both forked near apical area; MA releases MP near the third base; CuA releases CuA1 and CuA2 near the third base; MP and CuA1 shortly fuse near the middle; CuP unbranched, free throughout; with 4 anal veins. Hind-wing slightly longer than tegmen (Fig. 10A, B).

Legs. Fore coxa with 1 spine at anterior margin. Fore and middle femora unarmed on ventral surfaces; fore and middle tibiae each with 4 pairs of movable long spines and 1 pair of short apical spurs on ventral surfaces, middle tibia with 1 inner apical spur on dorsal surface. Hind femur with 8–10 inner spines and 7–8 outer spines on ventral surface; hind tibia with 6–7 spines on inner and outer margins on dorsal surface, respectively; while apical area with 1 pair of dorsal apical spurs and 2 pairs of ventral apical spurs.

Abdomen. Ninth abdominal tergite moderately protruding posteriorly, with a pair of sclerotised and S-shaped processes (Fig. 1D, E). Tenth abdominal tergite with a pair of long posterior processes, their bases cylindrical and apices sclerotised, apical areas distinctly incurved and slightly curved dorsally, depressed, apices truncate, bearing 8–10 fine teeth (Fig. 1D, G–I). Cercus long conical, slightly incurved, apex slightly acute (Fig. 1G). Subgenital plate short and broad with basal margin arc-shaped, posterior margin slightly concave. Styli cylindrical, apices rounded, inserted on lateral margins of subapical area of subgenital plate (Fig. 1F).

Female. Unknown.

Colouration. Body yellowish-brown. Fastigium verticis and occiput black, inner margin of antennal socket with the edge black, antenna black; face with 3 black spots on lateral areas. Eyes brown. Pronotum with black stripe along entire margin. Tegmina and hind wings transparent, veins dark brown. Spines and spurs on fore and middle tibiae brown; apices of spines and spurs on hind femur and hind tibia brown. Half apical area of male abdomen with tergites black; processes of ninth abdominal tergite with basal half and apices black, processes of tenth abdominal tergite with apical areas brown.

***Measurements* (mm).** Body: ♂26.5; pronotum: ♂6.6; tegmen: ♂37.1; hind femur: ♂16.3.

Etymology. The name of the new species derives from the Latin *truncat-* (truncate) and *procer-* (process), referring to the morphology of the posterior processes on male tenth abdominal tergite.

Distribution. China (Yunnan, known only from type locality).

Woznessenskia dentata sp. nov.

https://zoobank.org/129374B8-9229-4600-BBE6-C6C6654DCFD5

Figs 2, 10C, D

Chinese name 多齿维蟋螽

Type material. ***Holotype*:** CHINA • ♂; "Yunnan, Jinghong, Jinuoshan [云南景洪基诺山]; 9 Jun 2023; Jie Su leg.; HBU".

Diagnosis. Male. This new species resembles *W. truncatoprocera* sp. nov., but it differs from the latter in: genae under eyes with a brown longitudinal stripe separately (Fig. 2A); apices of posterior processes of male tenth abdominal tergite nearly rounded, bearing 8–10 fine teeth on apical margins and inner margins near apices (Fig. 2G–I).

It is different from *W. incurva* Shi, Zhu & Wang, 2022 by: genae under eyes with a brown longitudinal stripe separately (Fig. 2A); apices of posterior processes of male tenth abdominal tergite distinctly incurved and slightly curved dorsally, bearing more fine teeth on apical margins and inner margins near apices; cercus longer (Fig. 2G–I); pronotum with black stripe along entire margin, remaining portion concolorous with body (Fig. 2C). **Female.** Unknown.

Description (Based on holotype). **Male.** Body large.

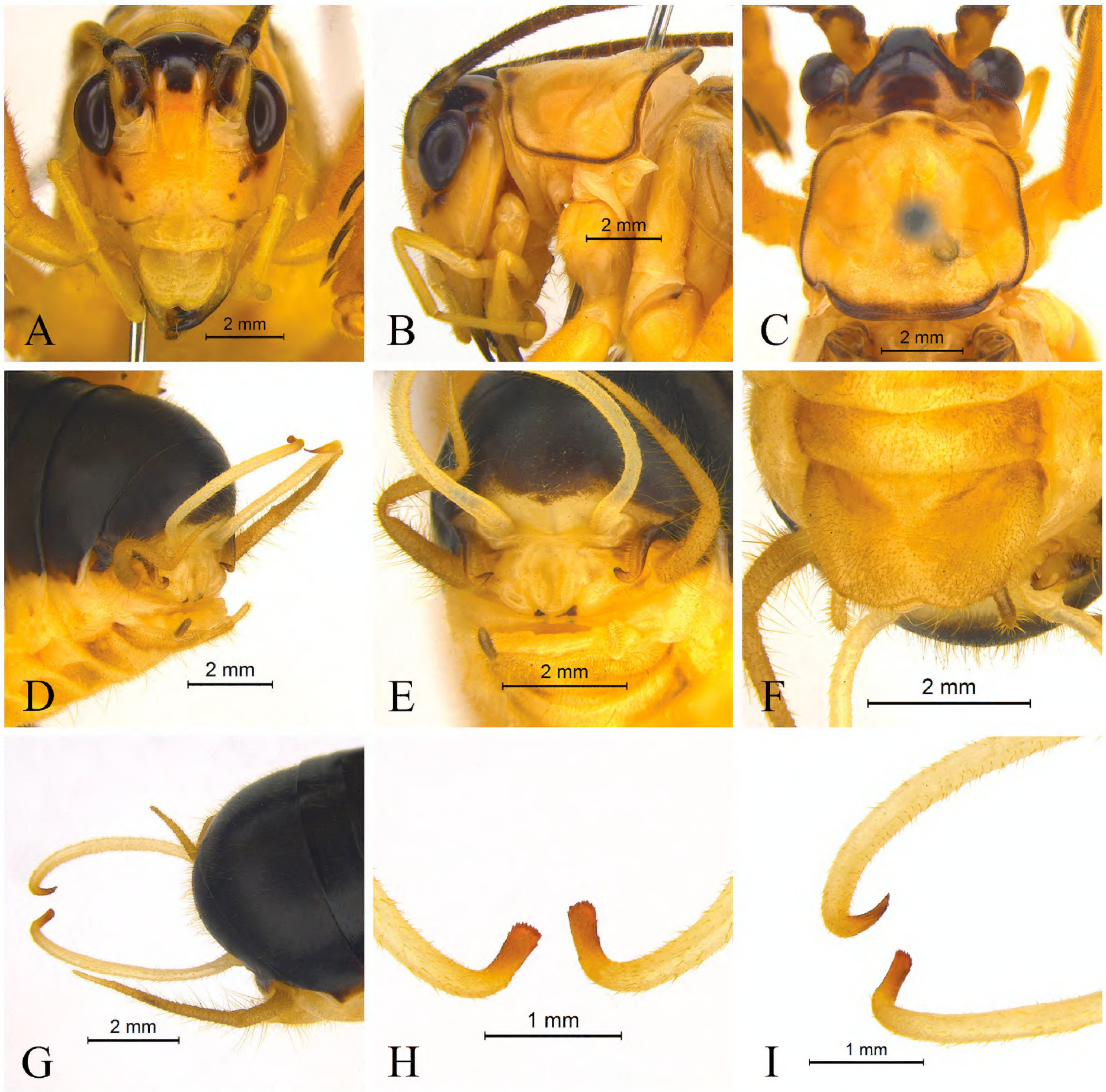

Figure 1. *W. truncatoprocera* sp. nov. from Yunnan, China, holotype. **A.** Face; **B**, **C.** Head and pronotum: **B.** Lateral view; **C.** Dorsal view; **D–G.** Apex of abdomen: **D.** Apico-lateral view; **E.** Apical view; **F.** Subgenital plate; **G.** Dorso-lateral view; **H**, **I.** Apices of projections of tenth abdominal tergite: **H.** Dorsal view; **I.** Dorso-lateral view.

Head. Face slightly long, narrow oval; fastigium verticis slightly broader than antennal scape. Eyes ovoid, slightly protruding forward and outward; ocelli indistinct, oval and small (Fig. 2A, B).

Thorax. Pronotum broad, anterior margin slightly protruding forward while posterior margin straight (Fig. 2B, C). Lateral areas of second and third abdominal tergites each with 2 rows of stridulatory pegs.

Tegmina and wings. Wings elongate, surpassing apex of stretched hind tibia. Tegmen: R releases Rs near the middle, both forked near apical area; MA releases MP near the third base; CuA releases CuA1 and CuA2 near the third base; MP and CuA1 shortly fuse near the middle; CuP unbranched, free throughout; with 4 anal veins. Hind wing slightly longer than tegmen (Fig. 10C, D).

Legs. Fore coxa with 1 spine at anterior margin. Fore and middle femora unarmed on ventral surfaces; fore and middle tibiae each with 4 pairs of movable long spines and 1 pair of short apical spurs on ventral surfaces, middle tibia with 1 inner apical spur on dorsal surface. Hind femur with 11–12 inner spines and 10–11 outer spines on ventral surface; hind tibia with 6–7 spines on inner and outer margins on dorsal surface, respectively; while apical area with 1 pair of dorsal apical spurs and 2 pairs of ventral apical spurs.

Abdomen. Ninth abdominal tergite moderately protruding posteriorly, with a pair of sclerotised and S-shaped processes (Fig. 2D, E). Tenth abdominal tergite with a pair of long posterior processes, their bases cylindrical and apices sclerotised, apical areas distinctly

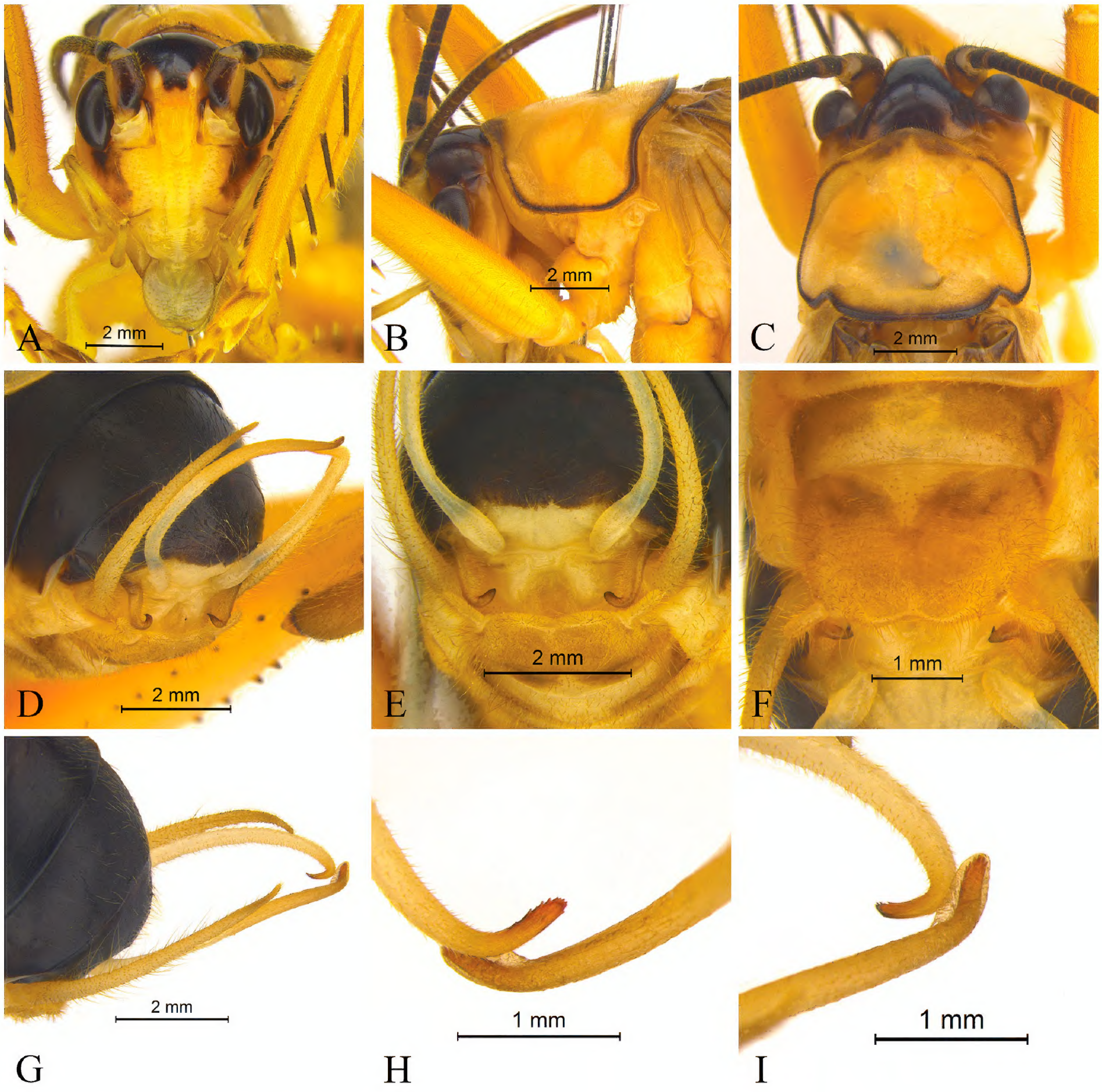

Figure 2. *W. dentata* sp. nov. from Yunnan, China, holotype. **A.** Face; **B**, **C.** Head and pronotum: **B.** Lateral view; **C.** Dorsal view; **D–G.** Apex of abdomen: **D.** Apico-lateral view; **E.** Apical view; **F.** Subgenital plate; **G.** Dorso-lateral view; **H**, **I.** Apices of projections of tenth abdominal tergite: **H.** Dorsal view; **I.** Dorso-lateral view.

incurved and slightly curved dorsally, depressed, apices nearly rounded, bearing 8–10 fine teeth on apical margins and inner margins near apices (Fig. 2D, G–I). Cercus long conical, slightly incurved, apex slightly acute (Fig. 2D, G). Subgenital plate short and broad with basal margin nearly straight, posterior margin slightly concave. Styli cylindrical, apices rounded, inserted on lateral margins of subapical area of subgenital plate (Fig. 2F).

Female. Unknown.

Colouration. Body yellowish-brown. Fastigium verticis and occiput black, inner margin of antennal socket with the edge black, antenna black; genae under eyes with a brown longitudinal stripe separately. Eyes brown. Pronotum with black stripe along entire margin. Tegmina and hind wings transparent, veins dark brown. Spines and spurs on fore and middle tibiae brown; apices of spines and spurs on hind femur and hind tibia brown. Half apical area of male abdomen with tergites black, apices of processes of ninth abdominal tergite brown, processes of tenth abdominal tergite with apical areas brown.

Measurements (mm). Body: ♂24.4; pronotum: ♂7.3; tegmen: ♂35.5; hind femur: ♂17.5.

Etymology. The name of the new species derives from the Latin *dentat-* (dentatus), referring to the morphology of the posterior processes on male tenth abdominal tergite.

Distribution. China (Yunnan, known only from type locality).

Discussion. This new species and *W. truncatoprocera* sp. nov. share the same type locality, both of which are represented by only a single male specimen. The two new species are similar in appearance, but posterior processes of male tenth abdominal tergite are distinctly different.

Woznessenskia dulongjianga sp. nov.

https://zoobank.org/90E9CCFB-E1CB-49CC-BAAA-4D50AB56EF0A

Figs 3, 9A, 10E, F

Chinese name 独龙江维蟋螽

Type material. ***Holotype*:** CHINA • ♀; "Yunnan, Nujiang, Dulongjiang [云南怒江独龙江]; 13 Jul 2021; Shengchuan Yang leg.; HBU". ***Paratype*:** CHINA • 1 ♀; "same data as for holotype; 13 Jul 2021; Shengchuan Yang leg.; HBU".

Diagnosis. Female. This new species resembles *W. truncata* Shi, Zhu & Wang, 2022, but it differs from the latter in: female seventh abdominal sternite weakly sclerotised, posterior margin concave, apices weakly sclerotised and rounded (Fig. 3D).

It is different from *W. incurva* Shi, Zhu & Wang, 2022 by: female seventh abdominal sternite concolorous with body weakly sclerotised, posterior margin distinctly concave (Fig. 3D). **Male.** Unknown.

Description (Based on holotype). No significant variation observed amongst conspecific specimens.

Female. Body large.

Head. Face slightly long, narrow oval; fastigium verticis slightly broader than antennal scape. Eyes ovoid, slightly protruding forward and outward; ocelli relatively distinct, oval and small (Fig. 3A, B).

Thorax. Pronotum broad, anterior margin slightly protruding forward while posterior margin straight (Fig. 3B, C). Lateral areas of second and third abdominal tergites each with 2 rows of stridulatory pegs.

Tegmina and wings. Wings elongate, surpassing apex of stretched hind tibia. Tegmen: R releases Rs near the middle, both forked near apical area; MA releases MP near the third base; CuA releases CuA1 and CuA2 near the third base; left tegmen with MP and CuA1 shortly fuse near the middle while right tegmen not fused; CuP unbranched, free throughout; with 4 anal veins. Hind wing slightly longer than tegmen (Fig. 10E, F).

Legs. Fore coxa with 1 spine at anterior margin. Fore and middle femora unarmed on ventral surfaces; fore and middle tibiae each with 4 pairs of movable long spines and 1 pair of short apical spurs on ventral surfaces, middle tibia with 1 inner apical spur on dorsal surface. Hind femur with 8–10 inner spines and 6–8 outer spines on ventral surface; hind tibia with 6–7 spines on inner and outer margins on dorsal surface, respectively; while apical area with 1 pair of dorsal apical spurs and 2 pairs of ventral apical spurs.

Abdomen. Seventh abdominal sternite subquadrate, weakly sclerotised, near apical third widened laterally and

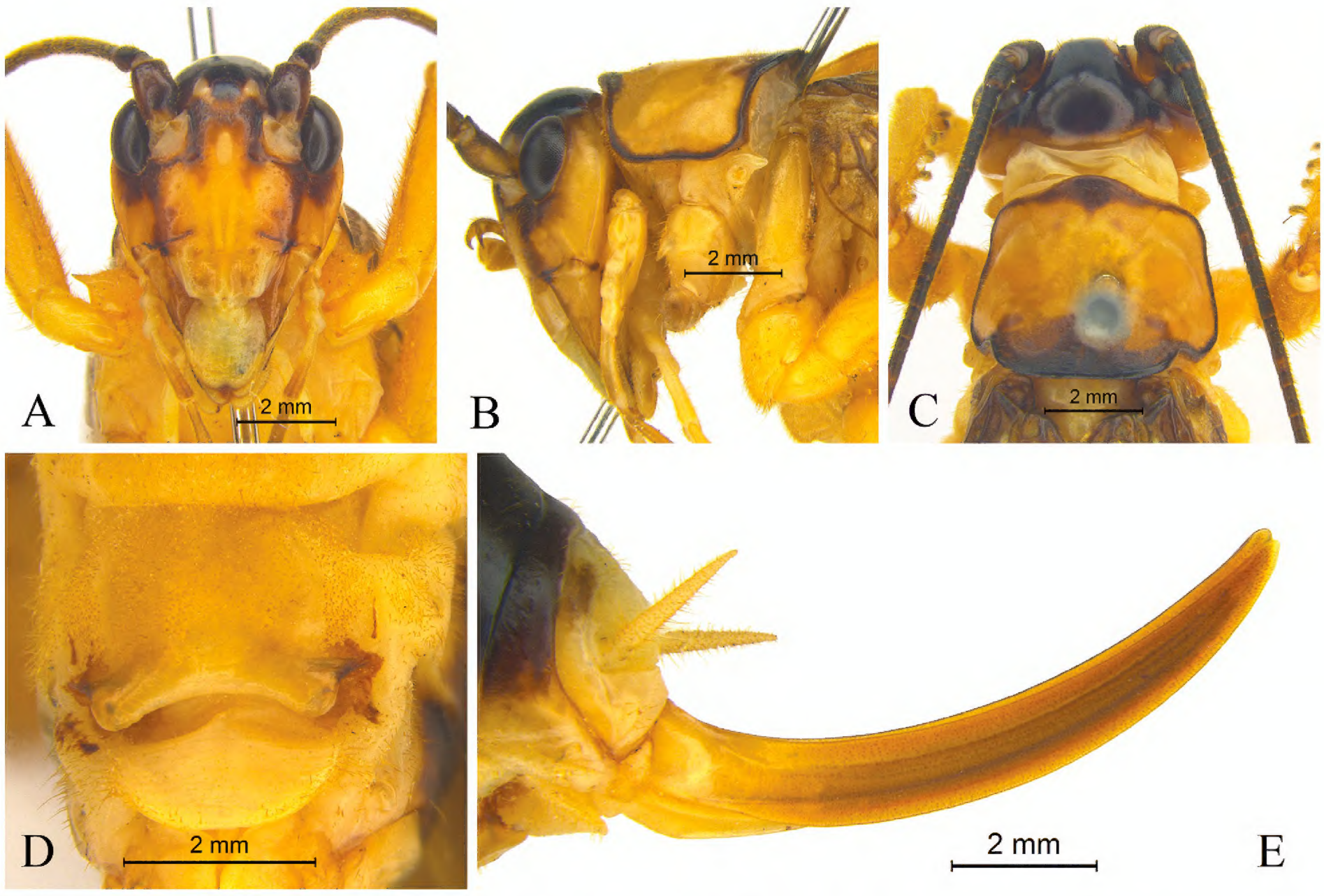

Figure 3. *W. dentata* sp. nov. from Yunnan, China, holotype. **A.** Face; **B**, **C.** Head and pronotum: **B.** Lateral view; **C.** Dorsal view; **D.** Seventh abdominal sternite and subgenital plate; **E.** Ovipositor in lateral view.

elevated forming a pair of lateral lobes, apices rounded; posterior margin concave. Subgenital plate roughly semi-circular, with numerous transverse riffles, apex rounded (Fig. 3D). Cercus long conical, apex slightly acute. Ovipositor relatively short, moderately upcurved, apex rounded (Fig. 3E).

Male. Unknown.

Colouration. Body yellowish-brown. Fastigium verticis and occiput black, antennal socket with the edge black, antenna black; genae under eyes with 1 brown spot separately. Eyes brown. Pronotum with black stripe along entire margin, anterior and posterior margins with black stripes distinctly broadened. Tegmina and hind wings transparent, veins dark brown. Spines and spurs on fore and middle tibiae brown; apices of spines and spurs on hind femur and hind tibia brown.

Measurements (mm). Body: ♀24.0–26.3; pronotum: ♀5.4–5.7; tegmen: ♀29.6–30.0; hind femur: ♀13.4–14.4; ovipositor: ♀11.4.

Etymology. The name of the new species derives from the type locality.

Distribution. China (Yunnan, known only from type locality).

Woznessenskia bimacula Guo & Shi, 2011

Figs 4, 9B, 10G, H

Woznessenskia bimacula Guo & Shi, 2011: 67.

Woznessenskia bimacula; Cadena-Castañeda, 2019: 97; Bian, Liu & Yang, 2021: 235.

Material examined. CHINA – **Yunnan Prov.** • 1 ♂; Maguan, Gulinqing; 4 Aug 2021; Qi Guo leg.; HBU • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 3 Aug 2022; Hao Xu leg.; HBU.

Description of the female (Based on the specimens collected from the type locality). No significant variation observed amongst conspecific specimens.

Tegmina and wings. Wings elongate, surpassing apex of stretched hind tibia. Tegmen: R releases Rs near the middle, both forked near apical area; MA releases MP near the third base; CuA releases CuA1 and CuA2 near the third base; MP and CuA1 shortly fuse near the middle; CuP unbranched, free throughout; with 4 anal veins. Hind wing slightly longer than tegmen (Fig. 10G, H).

Abdomen. Seventh abdominal sternite subquadrate, distinctly sclerotised, with several transverse riffles near apical third, then suddenly strongly widened laterally and elevated forming a pair of auricular lateral lobes, apices rounded; posterior margin slightly concave. Subgenital plate short, with numerous transverse riffles, apex slightly concave (Fig. 4J). Cercus long conical, apex slightly acute. Ovipositor moderately upcurved, apex rounded (Fig. 4K).

Colouration. Body yellowish-brown. Fastigium verticis and occiput black, antennal socket with the edge black, antenna black; face with 1 black longitudinal stripe on lateral areas. Eyes brown. Pronotum with black stripe along entire margin, bearing 2 pairs of black spots, the basal pair crescent-shaped. Tegmina and hind wings transparent, veins dark brown. Spines and spurs on fore and middle tibiae brown; apices of spines and spurs on hind femur and hind tibia brown.

Measurements (mm). Body: ♂24.2, ♀24.6; pronotum: ♂6.0, ♀6.3; tegmen: ♂37.8, ♀34.9; hind femur: ♂16.4, ♀17.5; ovipositor: ♀13.9.

Discussion. The original description of this species was only based on the male specimen. Herein, we provide the first description of female characteristics. Specimens were collected from the type locality.

Distribution. China (Yunnan, based on the existing specimens).

Woznessenskia brevisa Guo & Shi, 2011

Figs 5, 9C, 11A, B

Woznessenskia brevisa Guo & Shi, 2011: 65.

Woznessenskia brevisa; Cadena-Castañeda, 2019: 97; Bian, Liu & Yang, 2021: 235.

Material examined. CHINA – **Hainan Prov.** • 1 ♂; Ledong, Jianfengling; 30 Jul 2023; Yifan Liu leg.; HBU • 1 ♀; Lingshui, Diaoluoshan; 10 Jul 2024; Jie Su leg.; HBU.

Description of the female (based on collections from the same province as the type locality). No significant variation observed amongst conspecific specimens.

Tegmina and wings. Wings elongate, surpassing apex of stretched hind tibia. Tegmen: R releases Rs near the middle, both forked near apical area; MA releases MP near the third base; CuA releases CuA1 and CuA2 near the third base; MP and CuA1 shortly fuse near the middle; CuP unbranched, free throughout; with 4 anal veins. Hind wing slightly longer than tegmen (Fig. 11A, B).

Abdomen. Seventh abdominal sternite distinctly sclerotised, sclerotised area slightly longer than wide, with several transverse riffles near apical third, then suddenly strongly widened laterally and elevated forming a pair of auricular lateral lobes, apices rounded; posterior margin with an obtusely angular notch. Subgenital plate short, with numerous transverse riffles, apex slightly concave (Fig. 5J). Cercus long conical, apex slightly acute. Ovipositor moderately upcurved, apex rounded (Fig. 5K).

Colouration. Body yellowish-brown. Fastigium verticis and occiput black, antennal socket with the edge black, antenna black; face with 1 black longitudinal stripe on lateral areas. Eyes brown. Pronotum with black stripe along entire margin, bearing 2 pairs of black spots. Tegmina and hind wings transparent, veins dark brown. Spines and spurs on fore and middle tibiae brown; apices of spines and spurs on hind femur and hind tibia brown.

Measurements (mm). Body: ♂33.5, ♀28.3; pronotum: ♂7.7, ♀7.5; tegmen: ♂39.5, ♀38.4; hind femur: ♂16.8, ♀16.3; ovipositor: ♀15.5.

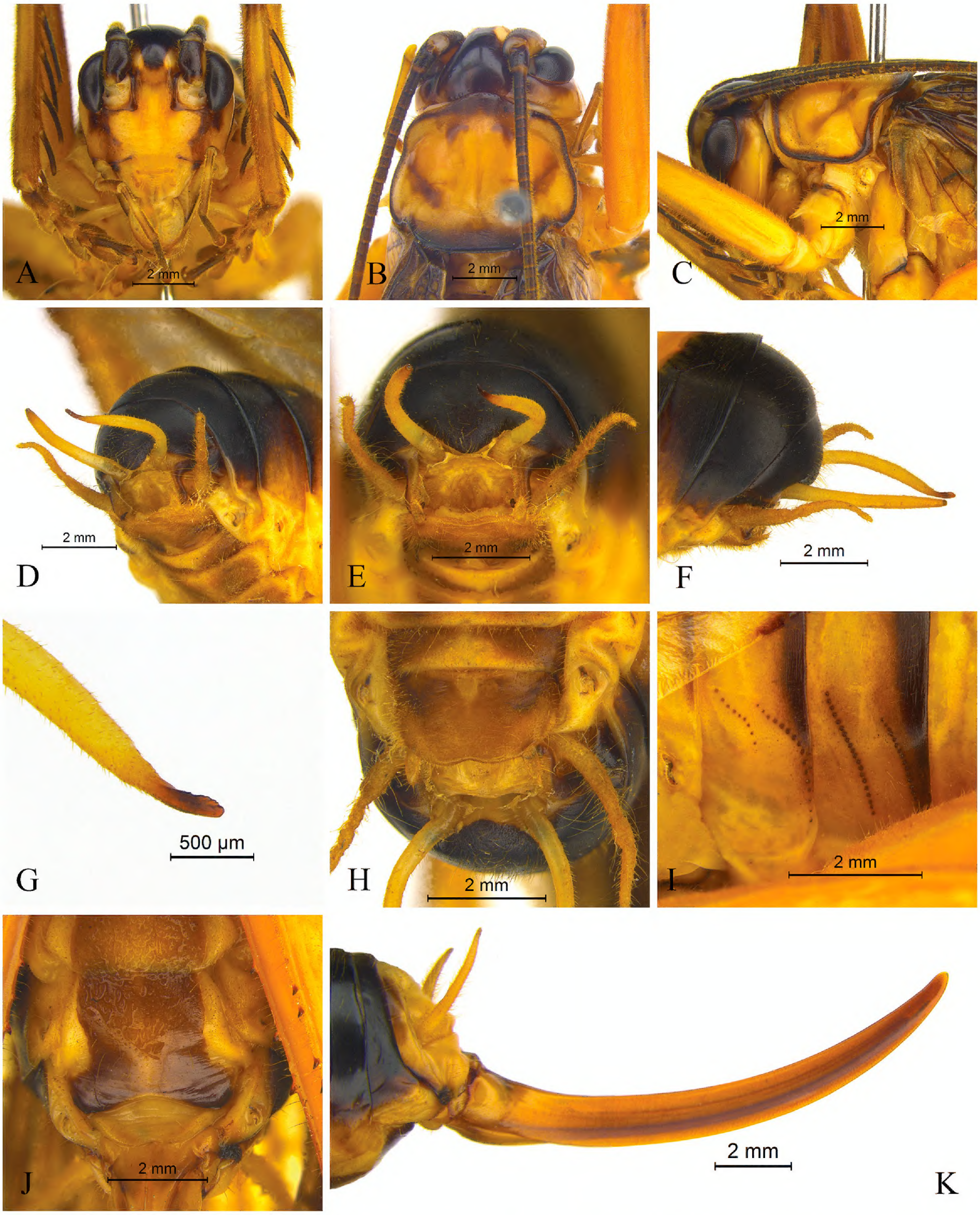

Figure 4. *W. bimacula* Guo & Shi, 2011 from Yunnan, China. Male: **A.** Face; **B**, **C.** Head and pronotum: **B.** Dorsal view; **C.** Lateral view; **D–H.** Apex of abdomen: **D.** Apico-lateral view; **E.** Apical view; **F.** Lateral view; **G.** Apex of projection of tenth abdominal tergite in lateral view; **H.** Subgenital plate; **I.** Stridulatory pegs on second and third abdominal tergites; female: **J.** Seventh abdominal sternite and subgenital plate; **K.** Ovipositor in lateral view.

Discussion. The original description of this species was based exclusively on a male specimen from type locality Changjiang, Hainan. The female specimen described herein, collected from locality Lingshui, Hainan, we tentatively attribute to the female of *W. brevisa* Guo & Shi, 2011.

Distribution. China (Hainan, based on the existing specimens).

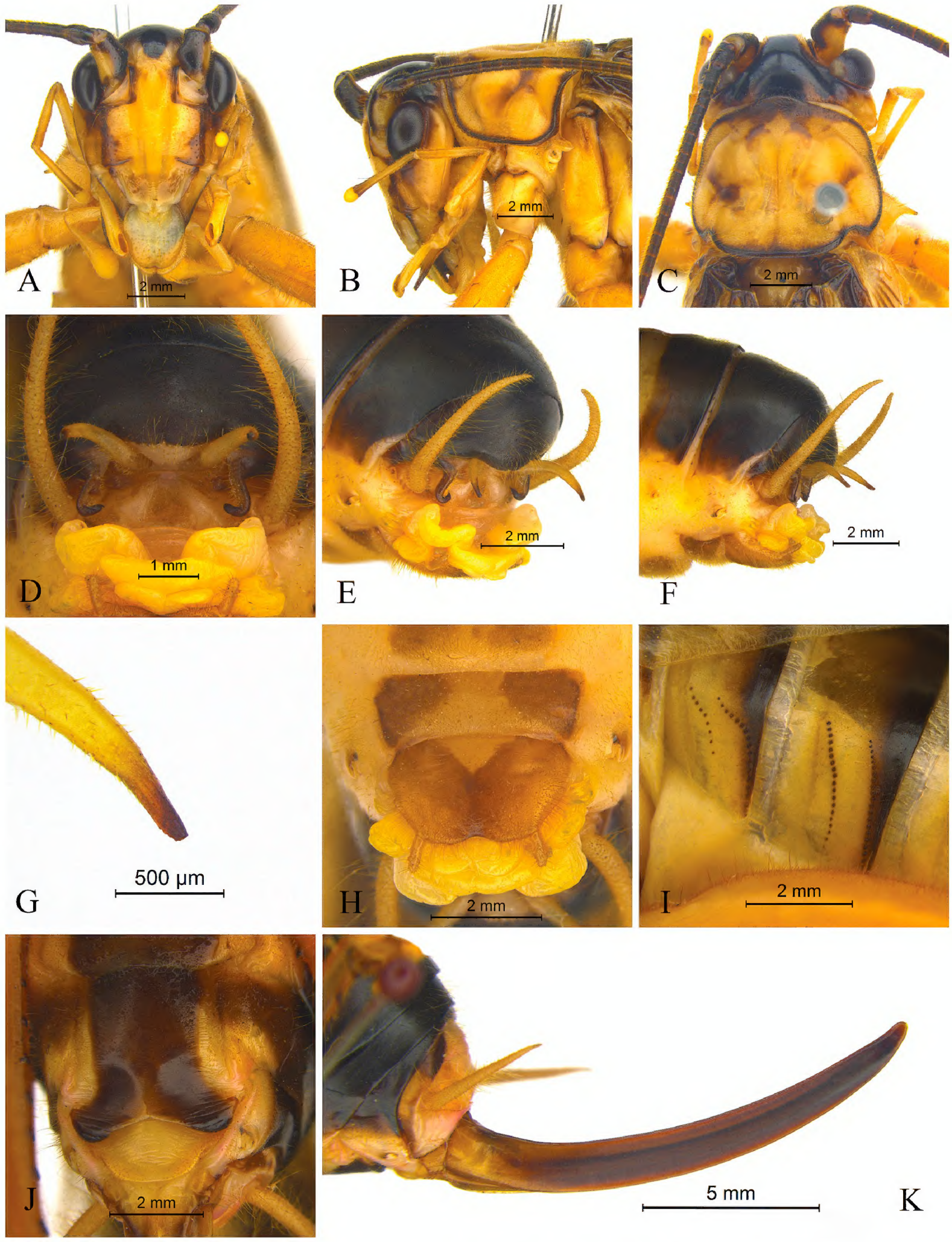

Figure 5. *W. brevisa* Guo & Shi, 2011 from Hainan, China. Male: **A.** Face; **B**, **C.** Head and pronotum: **B.** Lateral view; **C.** Dorsal view; **D–H.** Apex of abdomen: **D.** Apical view; **E.** Apico-lateral view; **F.** Lateral view; **G.** Apex of projection of tenth abdominal tergite in lateral view; **H.** Subgenital plate; **I.** Stridulatory pegs on second and third abdominal tergites; female: **J.** Seventh abdominal sternite and subgenital plate; **K.** Ovipositor in lateral view.

Woznessenskia arcoida Guo & Shi, 2011

Figs 6, 9D, 11C, D

Woznessenskia arcoida Guo & Shi, 2011: 63.

Woznessenskia arcoida; Cadena-Castañeda, 2019: 97; Bian, Liu & Yang, 2021: 235.

Material examined. CHINA – **Guangxi Prov.** • 1 ♂; Lingui, Hongtan; 21 Jul 2020; Limin Lu leg.; 1 ♀; Longsheng, Sanmen; 30 Jul 2021; Meng An leg.; HBU • 1 ♀; Longsheng, Cujiang; 1 Aug 2021; Limin Lu leg.; HBU • 2 ♂♂; Longsheng, Huaping; 2 Aug 2021; Haolin Liu leg.; HBU • 1 ♀; Longsheng, Cujiang; 2 Aug 2021; Meng An leg.; HBU • 1 ♀; Longsheng, Huaping; 4 Aug 2021; Haolin Liu leg.; HBU • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 15 Jul 2022; Zhilin Chen leg.; HBU • 1 ♂; Huanjiang, Yangmeiao; 5 Aug 2022; Yueting Duan leg.; HBU • 1 ♂; Xingan, Maoershan; 26 Jun 2023. Zhijun Zhou leg.; HBU • 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Rongshui, Jiuwanshan; 22 Jul 2023; Wenqing Lv leg.; HBU • 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; same

Figure 6. *W. arcoida* Guo & Shi, 2011 from Guangxi, China. Male: **A.** Face; **B**, **C.** Head and pronotum: **B.** Lateral view; **C.** Dorsal view; **D–H.** Apex of abdomen: **D.** Apical view; **E.** Apico-lateral view; **F.** Lateral view; **G.** Apices of projections of tenth abdominal tergite in lateral view; **H.** Subgenital plate; **I.** Stridulatory pegs on second and third abdominal tergites; female: **J.** Seventh abdominal sternite and subgenital plate; **K.** Ovipositor in lateral view.

collection data as for preceding; 23 Jul 2023; Wenqing Lv leg.; HBU • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 24 Jul 2023; Wenqing Lv leg.; HBU.

Discussion. This species was originally published only with line drawings; in the present study, we provide images illustrating the morphology to facilitate comparison.

Distribution. China (Guangxi, based on the existing specimens).

Woznessenskia incurva Shi, Zhu & Wang, 2022

Figs 7, 9E, 11E, F

Woznessenskia incurva Shi, Zhu & Wang, 2022: 192.

Material examined. CHINA – **Yunnan Prov.** • 1 ♀; Puer, Meizihu; 3 Aug 2022; Jie Su leg.; HBU • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 4 Aug 2022; Jie Su leg.;

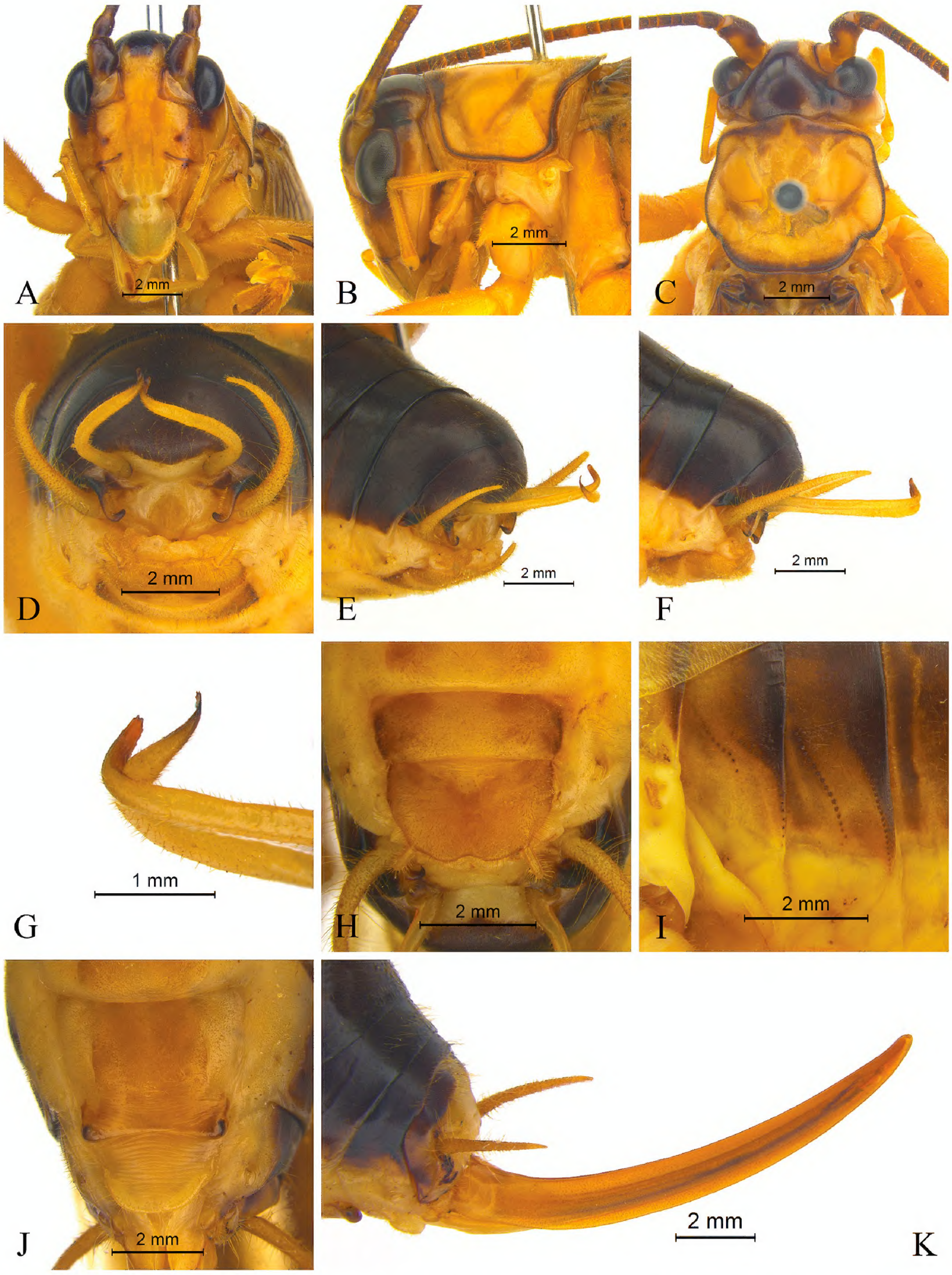

Figure 7. *W. incurva* Shi, Zhu & Wang, 2022 from Yunnan, China. Male: **A.** Face; **B**, **C.** Head and pronotum: **B.** Lateral view; **C.** Dorsal view; **D–H.** Apex of abdomen: **D.** Apical view; **E.** Apico-lateral view; **F.** Lateral view; **G.** Apices of projections of tenth abdominal tergite in lateral view; **H.** Subgenital plate; **I.** Stridulatory pegs on second and third abdominal tergites; female: **J.** Seventh abdominal sternite and subgenital plate; **K.** Ovipositor in lateral view.

HBU • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 5 Aug 2022; Jie Su leg.; HBU.

Discussion. The male specimen in the original description was partially damaged; in the present study, we provide images illustrating the morphology to facilitate comparison.

Distribution. China (Yunnan, based on the existing specimens).

Woznessenskia lianhua Zhang, Hu & He, 2024

Figs 8, 9F, 11G, H

Woznessenskia lianhua Zhang, Hu & He, 2024: 85.

Material examined. CHINA – **Xizang Prov.** • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Mêdog, Beibeng; 5 Jul 2023; Jie Su leg.; HBU

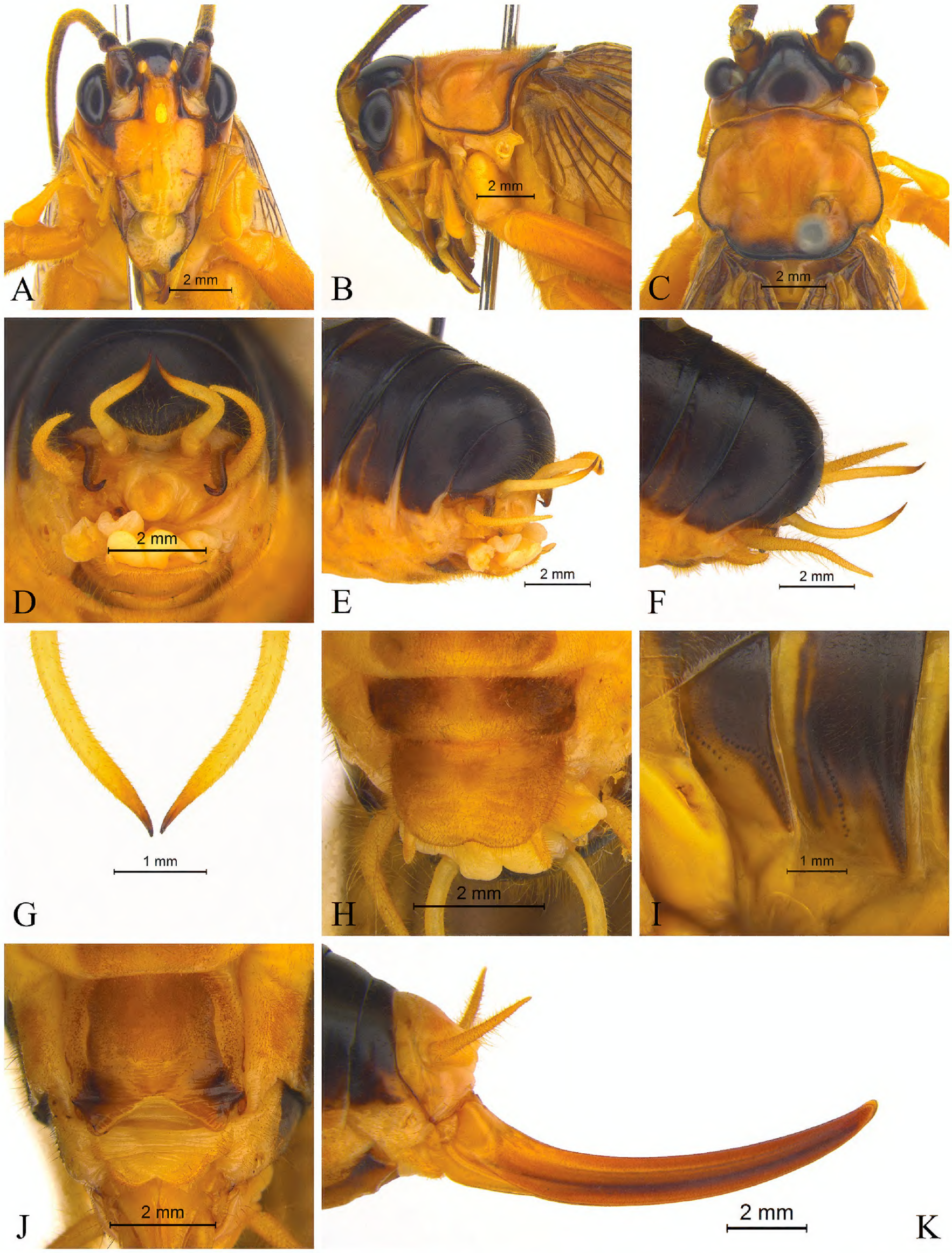

Figure 8. *W. lianhua* Zhang, Hu & He, 2024 from Xizang, China. Male: **A.** Face; **B**, **C.** Head and pronotum: **B.** Lateral view; Dorsal view; **D–H.** Apex of abdomen: **D.** Apical view; **E.** Apico-lateral view; **F.** Lateral view; **G.** Apices of projections of tenth abdominal tergite in lateral view; **H.** Subgenital plate; **I.** Stridulatory pegs on second and third abdominal tergites; female: **J.** Seventh abdominal sternite and subgenital plate; **K.** Ovipositor in lateral view.

• 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Linzhi, Mêdog; 9 Jul 2023; Jie Su leg.; HBU • 1 ♀; Mêdog, Beibeng; 30 Jul 2024; Qidi Zhu leg.; HBU • 1 ♂; Mêdog, Madi;1 Aug 2024; Qidi Zhu leg.; HBU.

Discussion. In the present study, we provide images illustrating the morphology to facilitate comparison.

Distribution. China (Xizang, based on the existing specimens).

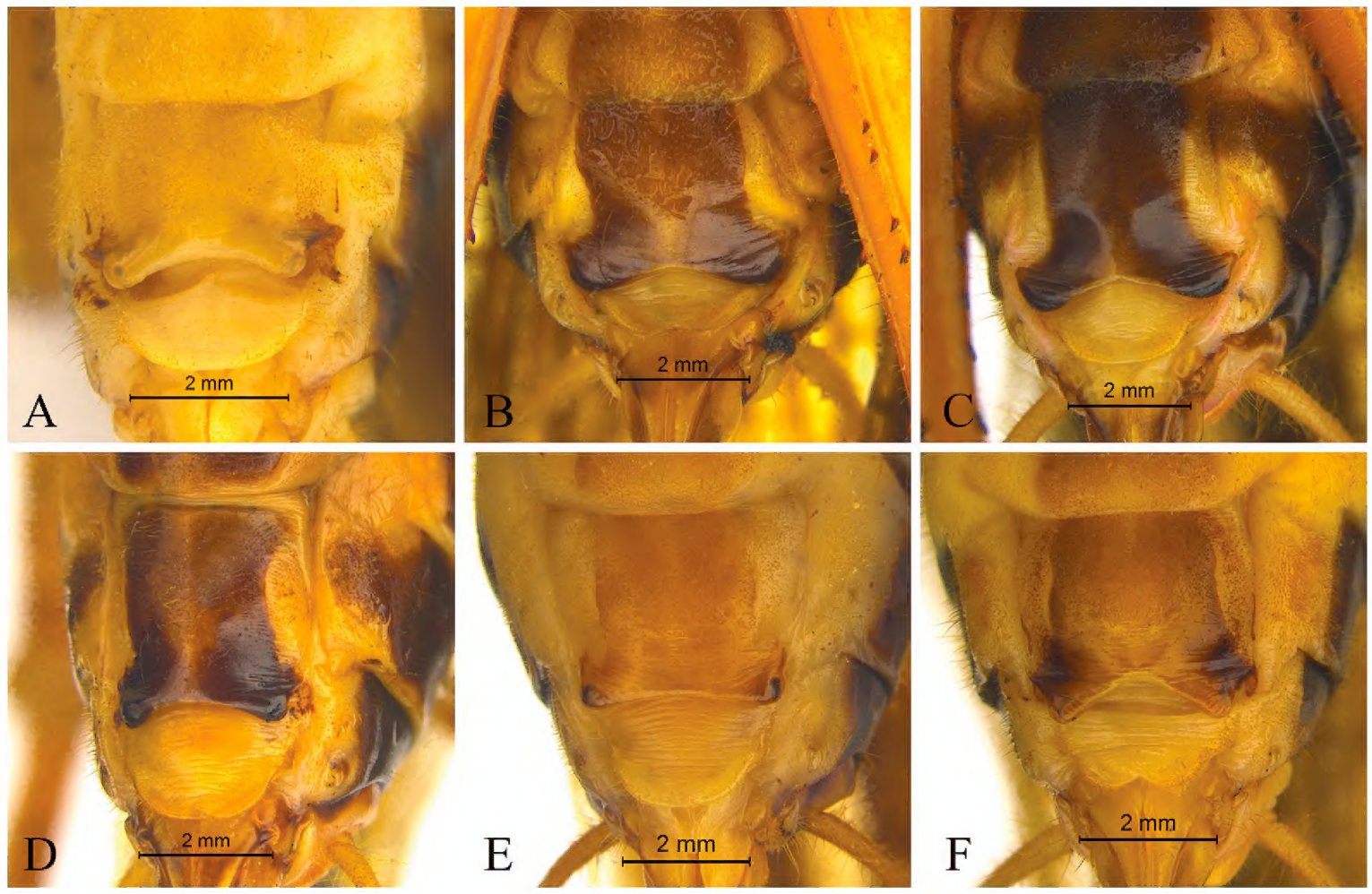

Figure 9. Seventh abdominal sternites and subgenital plates of *Woznessenskia* spp. **A.** *W. dulongjianga* sp. nov.; **B.** *W. bimacula* Guo & Shi, 2011; **C.** *W. brevisa* Guo & Shi, 2011; **D.** *W. arcoida* Guo & Shi, 2011; **E.** *W. incurva* Shi, Zhu & Wang, 2022; **F.** *W. lianhua* Zhang, Hu & He, 2024.

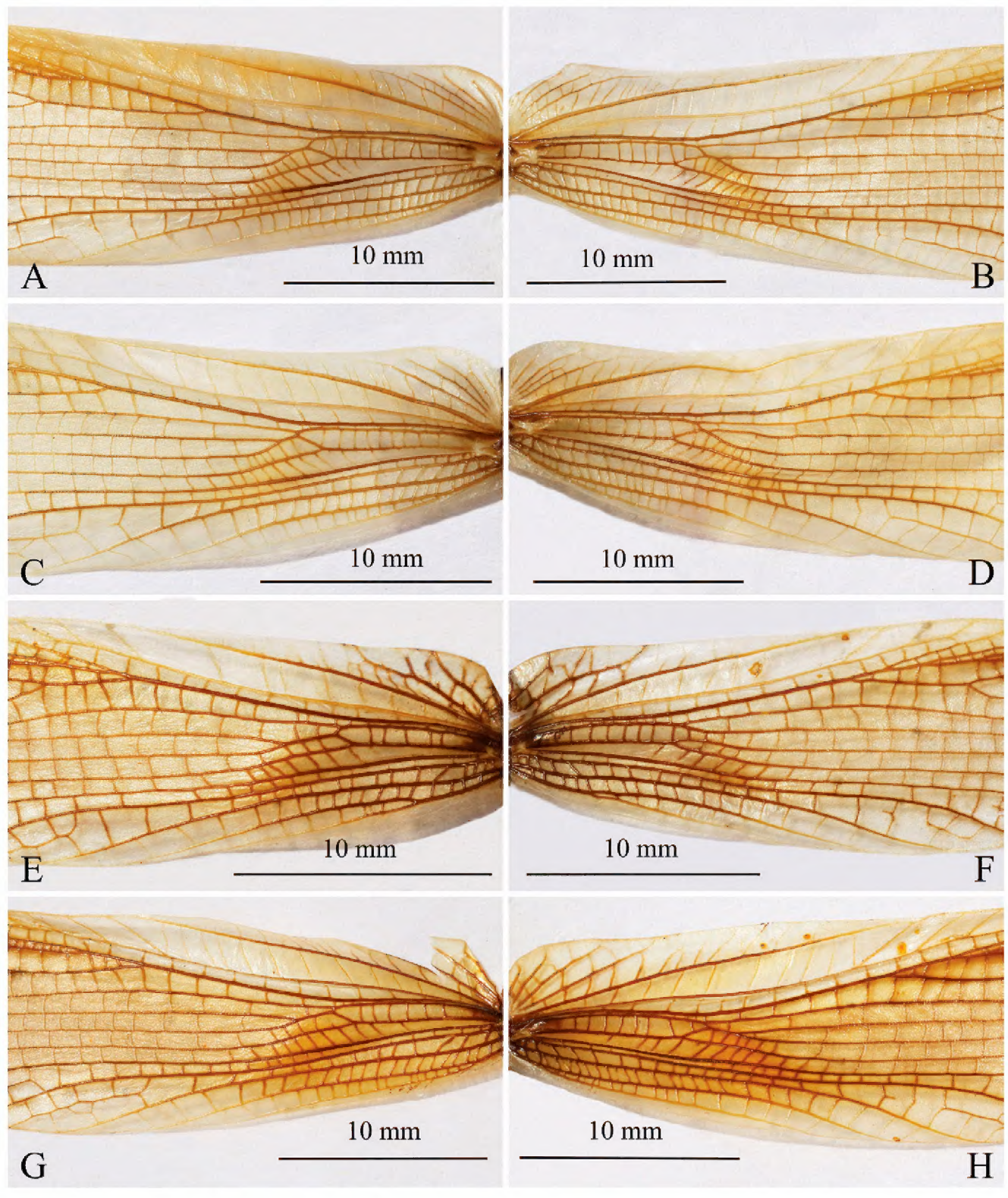

Figure 10. Tegmina of *Woznessenskia* spp. in dorsal view: **A**, **B.** *W. truncatoprocera* sp. nov.; **C**, **D.** *W. dentata* sp. nov.; **E**, **F.** *W. dulongjianga* sp. nov.; **G**, **H.** *W. bimacula* Guo & Shi, 2011; **A**, **C**, **E**, **G.** Left tegmen; **B**, **D**, **F**, **H.** Right tegmen.

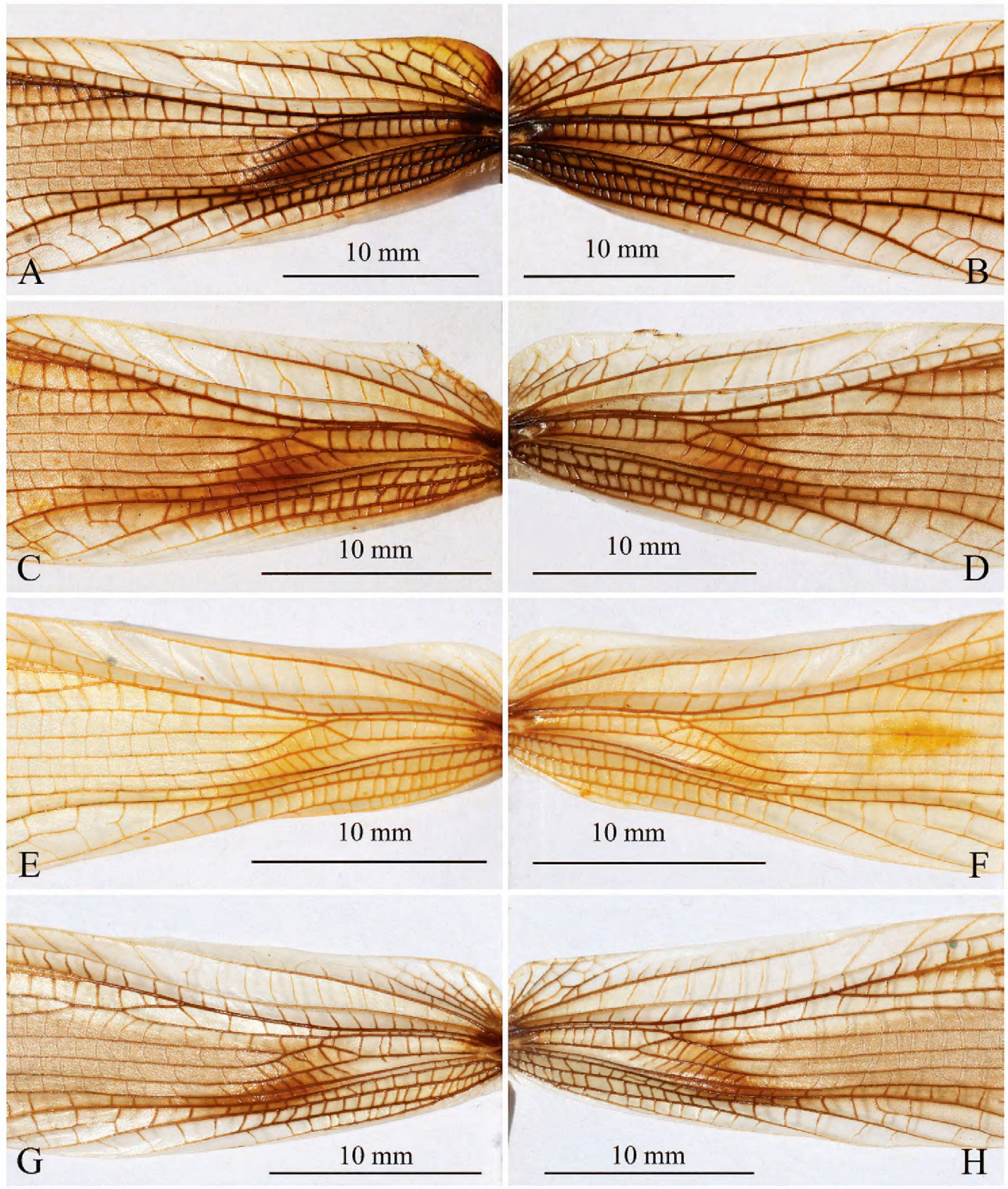

Figure 11. Tegmina of *Woznessenskia* spp. in dorsal view: **A, B.** *W. brevisa* Guo & Shi, 2011; **C, D.** *W. arcoida* Guo & Shi, 2011; **E, F.** *W. incurva* Shi, Zhu & Wang, 2022; **G, H.** *W. lianhua* Zhang, Hu & He, 2024; **A, C, E, G.** Left tegmen; **B, D, F, H.** Right tegmen.

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